

uses are being discovered than its limited resources will long supply; more especially if it be true that to get at it the more readily and abundantly, the improvident Malays, emulants of the celebrity of the proprietor of the goose with the golden eggs, are now in the habit of exerting themselves in providing for the eagerly looked for supply to Europe—and America, too, we suppose—by cutting down the trees which supply it, in place of tapping them, as the prudent Yankees do their maple trees for sugar.

#### NOTES IN THE PROVINCES.

The new market-house at Botley was opened on Monday week. The exterior consists of a portico, the pediment of which is supported by four Tuscan columns, and encloses an area paved with stone. The hall is 40 feet long by 25 feet wide, and 17 feet high, and is lighted by four windows. Mr. Charles Pink, of Hambledon, surveyor, supplied the plans. The cost was about 500*l*.—The new Corn Exchange and the public room at Saffron Walden are nearly completed, and the front of the new post-office is finished.

Designs and estimates for a Corn Exchange and public room at Worksop have been called for.—Building at Stratford has been rather in an active state for several years. Numerous houses on the Plaistow road are in progress, and a new street, called Longthorpe-street, opens a way to the station on the North Woolwich railway. Ninety villas are about to be erected in the Romford-road.—The Glasgow iron-founders have secured the extensive contract for the water-pipes of the town of Liverpool. Thirty thousand tons will be required. The contract is taken up by four firms, and will amount to about 130,000*l*. Price 4*l*. 10*s*. per ton.—A large chimney connected with the works of Messrs. Hayes and Co., soapboilers, Preston, fell on Monday, killing a little son of one of the proprietors and breaking the leg of a man who happened to be near. The foundation was defective.

It appears that there are now in Bradford 1,300 unoccupied houses and shops, assessed at about 4*l*. per annum, and representing a total rateable value of nearly 12,000*l*.—At the last general meeting of the Hull Glass Company no dividend was declared, but the report showed that the present Directors had, to an extent beyond expectation, overcome the difficulties of the concern, and that the works had been resumed with the prospect of success.—A gaswork for the use of the North British Railway at Edinburgh is being built at a short distance from their extensive works at Meadow Bank. The exterior is of stone.

#### CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.

The new synagogue at Canterbury, built, by retribution, as it were, upon the site of a razed edifice belonging to their ancient mortal enemies, the Knights Templars, was consecrated on Tuesday week by the chief Rabbi, Dr. Adler.

Preparations are in progress in the dismantling of Holy Rhod Church, Southampton, for its re-erection. It is said to be just 500 years since this venerable edifice was last rebuilt, and the *Hampshire Advertiser* remarks that he lately read the date 1011 on a sepulchral stone taken from the pavement of the previous church, and used in the last rebuilding. Such a serviceable old slab deserves a prominent place in the next re-edification. The contract for the new erection is for 2,365*l*., and the whole cost, with extras, will be increased to 3,000*l*., of which the Exchequer lends 2,000*l*., and of the rest 900*l*. have been promised.—The chapel of St. Michael, recently erected in connection with Marlborough College, was consecrated on Friday week. It has been erected from designs by Mr. E. More, architect, in the early middle pointed style, with high pitched roof, seats for 600, and plain interior. The cost was about 7,000*l*.—A new Roman Catholic chapel is about to be erected at Liverpool, it is said, in memory of the priests who sacrificed their lives in attendance on their poor parishioners during the raging of the 'Irish fever' there.—The Norman church of Stoke Prior having been repaired and restored, was re-opened on Wednesday week. The south transept, formerly

bricked up, has been laid open; a gallery, which obscured the western window, taken away; the whole church repewed with oak sittings, 114 additional, free; the old oak roof laid bare; the whitewash on the stone arches removed; great part of northern aisle rebuilt, &c.; cost about 500*l*. The superintendence was committed to Mr. H. Eginton, of Worcester, and the work was executed by Mr. Moss, of Bromsgrove.—St. Paul's Church, Manningham, is a cruciform structure, in the later period of the English style, with nave and aisles, transepts, chancel, and a tower and spire springing from the intersection, and supported within by clustered columns and arches. The nave is decorated with stained glass by Messrs. Barnett and Son, of York,—one of the lancet lights, a contribution by the architects, Messrs. Mallison and Healey. The sum of 3,000*l*. was contributed towards the erection of this church by Mr. John Hollings.—The church of Sigglethorpe was re-opened on 21st ult. The gallery has been removed, the tower thrown open, the high box-like pews replaced by open seats, greater part free. The alterations were designed by Mr. L. Pearson, architect, and the work was executed by Messrs. Whittion, mason, of Beverley; Barr, carpenter; Clappison, blacksmith, of Sigglethorpe; and Grantham, bricklayer, of Hornsea. The windows, except one at east end, were supplied by Mr. Wailes, and the church is heated on the Polmaise plan by Messrs. Seward, of Lancaster.

#### METROPOLITAN COMMISSION OF SEWERS AND THE SEWAGE MANURE COMPANY.

An extraordinary court was held at the Sewers' office, Greek-street, Soho-square, on Friday, Lord Ebrington, M.P., in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration a communication received from Mr. Roe, surveyor, to the effect that the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company had cut through the bank of the Counters' Creek Sewer, for the purpose of connecting a pipe with the sewer, contrary to the warning given them to desist from the attempt, and that the trench thus cut was 10 feet wide, and the bottom thereof nearly as low as low-water mark.

It may be remembered by the readers of this journal that towards the latter end of the year 1847, the Westminster Commissioners of Sewers passed a resolution to this effect on the application of the company:—"That the application of the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company submitted to the court this day, being a diversion of the sewage from the Ranelagh Sewer and the intervening sewers to the Company's intended station at Stanley-bridge, Fulham, and as shown by the plans deposited, be agreed to, the works from time to time being executed under the direction, and to the satisfaction, of the commissioners and their officers." Within a few weeks application has been made to the present commissioners to allow the company to divert the sewage of another main line of sewer (the Counters' Creek Sewer), which permission the commissioners refused to give, on the ground chiefly of the extravagant expenditure of the shareholders' money, when notice was given by the solicitor of the Company, that "the Directors had determined on making the communication."

Upon the receipt of this the commissioners lost no time in directing their clerk to send notice, in reply, that they refused their consent to the work.

Notwithstanding this communication the work was commenced, a trench being cut into the sewer by the agents and workmen of the company.

After some discussion the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

"That a fine of 300*l*. be imposed on the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company, for having (without having first obtained the sanction of the Commissioners of Sewers), cut through, or caused to be cut through, the western bank of the Counters' Creek Sewer, commonly called the Kensington Canal, as reported to the commissioners by their surveyor, and proved upon oath before them, in court assembled, this day.

"That the said fine be paid to Mr. Lewis Cooke Hertslet, the clerk of the court, upon demand.

"That a fine of 50*l*. be imposed on Thomas Docwra, of Chesham, Hertfordshire, the contractor, for having (without having first obtained the sanction of the Commissioners of Sewers), cut through, or caused to be cut through, the western bank of that part of the Counters' Creek Sewer commonly called the Kensington Canal, as reported to the commissioners by their surveyor, at their meeting held yesterday, and proved upon oath before them, in court assembled, this day.

"That the surveyor do forthwith proceed to repair and amend effectually, for the protection of the public, the western bank of the Counters' Creek

Sewer so cut through, as above-mentioned, and that the cost thereof be paid by the Metropolitan Sewage Manure Company.

It was stated that if the plan of the Company had been allowed to proceed, several hundred acres of land would have been flooded.

#### Correspondence.

##### PROTECTION OF PILES IN SEA WATER—INQUIRY.

SIR,—Among the many existing schemes at the present day for the protection and preservation of piles, I should feel obliged if any of your correspondents can inform me of that which has been put to the strongest test, and has stood it effectually.

A plan was proposed some time since by Sir Samuel Brown, which I believe has been partially carried out: it was simply by covering the surface of the timber with broad-headed iron nails, which, shortly after their immersion in the water, form an armour of rust, so that insects cannot penetrate, and the heads being made square, the size of the interstices between them are reduced to a minimum.

For temporary purposes, a soluble paint mingled with arsenic will prevent their attacks as long as the paint lasts, and the same may be said of copper. The discovery of any antidote relative to the preservation of timber so exposed would be an important achievement, as the devastation committed by the *teredo navalis* is very great.—I am, Sir, &c.,

G. J. R.

#### Miscellaneous.

THE DON BRIDGE ON THE NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The pile-driving at the Don-bridge is completed, and the masonry work for the abutments commenced. We learn from the *Doncaster Chronicle*, that the bridge will be constructed of wrought-iron, on the principle of Fairbairn's patent hollow bridge, and will consist of two hollow iron girders, which will span the stream, transverse girders for the rails to rest upon, and iron-plate sides. The bridge will be 5 feet 6 inches high in the middle, 4 feet 8 inches at the ends, the side plates being only 3-16th of an inch thick; the plates at the bottom of the bridge are 9-16th of an inch thick. All these will be firmly riveted together, to form a rectangular beam. The bridge will be remarkable chiefly for its combination of lightness with strength and durability. The principle of construction is the same as that adopted at Conway, and which is now being very generally adopted for railway bridges. The span of the bridge will be 70 feet.

THE BRIDGE OVER THE NEW CUT on the same line (near Doncaster) will consist of two brick piers—one on each side—with stone quoins, built upon piles, sunk four feet below the natural surface of the stream. From these piers will be thrown cast metal circular tubes, instead of the usually solid girders, and upon the tubes the permanent way will be laid. At present the foundation of the south pier only has been laid, but as all the piles for the other have been driven, not a long time will elapse before it is commenced. Mr. Moody is the sub-contractor for this and the other bridges.

CAUTION TO BUILDERS.—On Saturday evening, a child, two years and a half old, son of a mechanic, of Great Garden-street, Burmantofts, was drowned by falling into a tub of water which had been used by Charles Wray, bricklayer (who is building some houses in the neighbourhood), for the purpose of slaking lime. The tub was inserted into the earth, the top being on a level or nearly so with the surface of the ground, and had been left without any covering. The deceased child had strolled from its parents' house only five minutes before it was found in the tub, but life was quite extinct.

FIGURES.—SIR: The property of figures, mentioned in a paragraph in your last number but one, may be shown to hold true for all cases by a very simple algebraic operation:—

Let  $n$  = any number: then  
 $n^2 + 1 = n^2 + 1$   
 $n^2 = n^2 - 1 + 1$   
 $n^2 = (n + 1)(n - 1) + 1$

Old Ford.

E. F.